

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

The HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
報日字華語
(Hongkong Wu Zi Yat Po)
ISSUED DAILY.
CROWN UP MAN,
Maha and Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, deliverable at Hongkong, or post office, or by express, including postage.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
HAVING been REPLEN-
ISHED with a large as-
sortment of the latest EUROPEAN
and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to receive
orders for FANCY WORK with
diligence and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

VOL. XLIX. No. 9571.

號二十月十年三十九百八千英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

日三初月九年己癸

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL,

LONDON.—F. AIGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & HADDE, 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WELD, 101, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 139, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEME PRINCE,

30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W.M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Singapore.

CHINA.—MAZOO, A. DA CRUZ, Amoy, N. MOLIN & CO., Foochow.

HENG & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Fukien, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq. | H. STOLTERFOHT, Esq.

CHAN KAI SHAN | CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.

LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and AMOY.

Branches.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, PARK'S BANKING CO. and THE ALLIANCE BANK (LTD.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

do. do. do. 4%

do. 3 do. do. 3%

Current Accounts

Hongkong, May 24, 1893.

47

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$3,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF

PROFITABLES, \$10,000,000.

Court of Directors.

H. HOPFUS, Esq.—Chairman.

C. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Carl Janzen, Esq.

Chief Manager.

H. J. KASVICK, Esq.

Manager.

Hongkong—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

do. " 4 "

do. " 5 "

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 10, 1893.

880

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN,

AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

CAPITAL CALLED UP, £51,050.

Board of Directors.

W.M. EWING, Esq.—Chairman.

Adolf von Andr, Esq. | F. D. SASSON, Esq.

Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.

David McLean, Esq.

Hongkong Committee.

The Hon'ble J. J. KEWICK.

The Hon'ble C. P. CHATER.

Head Office:

3, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.

Branches:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Agencies:

PENANG, SINGAPORE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.

Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 10, 1893.

247

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED, £1,25,000.

Bankers.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months, 5%

For 6 Months, 4%

For 3 Months, 3%

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 4, 1893.

228

STAINFIELD'S

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL,

1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VISITORS will find SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION at Moderate Terms.

Hongkong, September 1, 1893.

1527

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1515

Intimations.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATION of this BRANCH will be conducted by the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

By Order of the Liquidator,

E. W. RUTTER,

Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, October 7, 1893. 1745

Intimations.

THE JELEBU MINING & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND of 5% for the Half-year ended 15th August, 1893, having been declared COUPON No. 7 is PAYABLE at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA in Hongkong and Singapore, on and after TO-DAI as follows:

Lot A for 50 Shares with \$12.50
" 20 " 5.00
" 5 " 1.25

HUTTENBACH BROS. & Co.,

General Agents.

Singapore; 1st October, 1893. 1743

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of SEVEN DOLLARS per Share for the year 1893 will be PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 9th instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, October 7, 1893. 1742

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 79.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR.—Marks and Lights for Feima Channel again exhibited.

NOTICE is hereby given that from this date and until further notice the MARKS and LIGHTS for the Feima CHANNEL will be EXHIBITED as formerly, as there is now a greater depth of water in that Channel than in the line of the old Bar Marks.

THOS. E. COCKER,

for Harbour Master.

Approved:

E. FARAGO,

Commissioner of Customs.

Customs House,

Shanghai, Oct. 1st, 1893. 1752

NOTICE.

THE Yearly General MEETING of

MEMBERS will be held in the Circ

HALL on SATURDAY, 21st October inst.,

at 12 o'clock Noon.

By Order,

T. F. BOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 7, 1893. 1746

NOTICE.

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, and

TEACHER of BOOK-KEEPING.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 9571.—October 12, 1893.]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIK PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.*

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1893, at 3 p.m., the Company's S.S. PREUSSEN, Captain D. HOEMANN, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on Saturday, the 14th October. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until Noon on Monday, the 16th Oct., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on SUNDAY, the 15th Oct. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed at less than \$2, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board. For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 22, 1893. 1650

U. S. Mail Line.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Wings (via Nagasaki), Kobe, Inland Sea, (TUESDAY, Oct. 17, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... at 1 p.m.

Peru (via Nagasaki), (SATURDAY, Nov. 4, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... at 1 p.m.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki), (THURSDAY, Nov. 23, Kobe, Inland Sea)..... at 1 p.m., and Yokohama).....

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CHINA will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of all the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTH-BRN PACIFIC, and DENVER and RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation by York and other Agents, Post to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, TRINIDAD, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. A parcel Package will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Package should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

**J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.**

Hongkong, October 6, 1893. 1734

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSAILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

FOR KOB (DIRECT).

The Steamship
 Captain P. M. S. will be
despatched on SUNDAY,
the 15th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
Agents.

Hongkong, October 12, 1893. 1762

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR LONDON VIA PORTS OF CALL.
The Co.'s Steamship
 Montague, C. de la Preselle, Com-
mander, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London, as well as for Marsailles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marsailles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon, on Saturday, the 14th October.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Letters and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 17th October, 1893. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply to the
Company's Office.

**G. DE CHAMPAUX,
Agent.**

Hongkong, October 4, 1893. 1717

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 2, THIRD FLOOR IN NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ROOMS IN COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, September 19, 1893. 985

TO LET.

No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET, next to the Post Office—suitable for OFFICES or CHAMBERS.

Apply to

**G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.**

Hongkong, March 1, 1893. 390

TO LET.

No. 3, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to

**G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.**

Hongkong, May 31, 1893. 979

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—
BANGOUR, THE PEAK—FURNISHED,
THE WILDERNESS, CAINE ROAD,
NOELMAN COTTAGE, ROBINSON ROAD,
NO. 1, RIBON TERRACE, Bonham Road,
Nos. 2 and 8, CHANCERY LANE,
No. 8, WYNDHAM STREET,
FLOORS IN EILEEN STREET, PEEL STREET,
FLOORS IN NO. 5, SHELLY STREET,
NO. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL,
MAGAZINE GATE—FURNISHED.

OFFICES—
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS NO.
4, QUEEN'S ROAD Central, over the
BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN & BRITAINS,
Ltd.

Praya Central, over Messrs.
DOUGLASS & CO.

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, September 30, 1893. 1338

TO LET.

WINDSOR HOUSE—
(in Connaught Building),
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on
in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been
removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Carried under European management,
each Bed-room has its own Bath-room,
Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator
to all floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent
Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Un-
furnished, and Rooms with or without
Board, by day or month. Apply at the
Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, August 23, 1892. 1584

TO LET.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE
for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. Special
attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommo-
dation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

**Mrs. MATHER,
2 and 3 Peader's Hill.**

Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

TO LET.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

**NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

VIOLINIST'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

KETCH'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMBINED
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CHRISTISON & Co.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

DIAMOND & N.D.'S

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATENT, at very moderate prices. 742

TO LET.

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

For further information as to Passage
or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 28, 1893. 1888

TO LET.

**FANNIE SHOLFIELD, Angel, banque, Capt.
W. E. Sholfield—Master.**

TO LET.

Diamond Jewellery &

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATENT, at very moderate prices. 742

TO LET.

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
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For further information as to Passage
or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 28, 1893. 1888

To-day's Advertisements.

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR KOB (DIRECT).

The Steamship
 Captain P. M. S. will be
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Agents.

Hongkong, October 12, 1893. 1762

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
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FOR LONDON VIA PORTS OF CALL.

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For further particulars, apply to the
Company's Office.

**G. DE CHAMPAUX,
Agent.**

Hongkong, October 4, 1893. 1717

**THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

THE CHINA MAIL.

Last night, Inspector Bremner raided a gambling house at Wan-chai and arrested twenty men who were brought before Capt. Hastings at the Magistrate this morning and fined \$2 each, with the option of ten days in gaol.

Before Capt. Hastings at the Magistrate Young Fung Ling, teacher, was convicted of having five taels of prepared opium and seven and a half taels of opium dress in his possession on the 11th instant, without having a certificate. He was fined \$25, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

The German barque *Martha Bockhain*, Captain Meineke, which was on a voyage from Philadelphia to Kobe with petroleum, has had a rough experience during the last fortnight. She met three typhoons—the first on 30th September, the second in Lat. 19.02 N. and long. 119.54 E., and the third on Saturday last, 6th instant. Her voyage was without specially remarkable event until the 27th September, when the first blow commenced. No great damage was done by the two first storms; but in the typhoon of the 6th, when about 35 to 40 miles South of Formosa, she felt the full force of the storm, lost her fore topmast, had her boats carried away, and was otherwise damaged. She is now being repaired previous to resuming her voyage.

The publishers of the Colonial Office List can scarcely be congratulated on the issue for 1893. In the first place it has arrived somewhat late for use in 1893 and rather early for 1894, in the second place there is scarcely a department of the civil service in this Colony of which inaccurate information has not been given. If this were the case only, with changes that have taken place since the list was professedly published—February, 1893—no reasonable fault could be found, but as a matter of fact that took place over a year ago, are not notified. The Editor says, 'We are glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered.' If there are as many blunders in regard to other Colonies as there is with regard to Hongkong, the Editor ought to have a busy time of it between now and the next issue.

"It is with our judgments as our watches," says Pope, "none go just alike, yet each believes his own." A witness called on behalf of a Liverpool publican, summoned for keeping his house open for a quarter of an hour beyond the legal limit, has a valuable gold-leaf watch, and, as the poet says, he "believes his own." This witness happened to be on the premises when the police sergeant entered, whereupon, as he stated, he took out his watch and found it had "only just gone eleven." It was, he added, "an excellent time-keeper." This remark appears to have piqued the curiosity of Mr. Kinghorn, the magistrate, who, after a hasty examination, said, "What time do you make it now?" Twenty-seven minutes past twelve, your worship," was the answer, but unfortunately the dial of the Court stood just then of five minutes to one, and Mr. Kinghorn preferred to "believe his own." Not so, however, the defendant's guess had any real ground to stand on, for he is reported to have "gaped out" with some consternation, the words "Oh, it's stopped; I forgot to wind it."

The reported loss of the United States warship *Kearsarge* in the great storm that has just devastated a large portion of the South Atlantic Coast States, will recall to many that famous naval duel fought in the English Channel between the *Kearsarge* and the *Ackdon*, on a battle-field of Submarine in June, twenty-nine years ago. Samuels, who commanded the Confederate privateer, and Winslow, who was in charge of the *Kearsarge*, in the recent *Terror* case as an excuse for his indistinctness, not without a certain show of reason; and he doubtless urge the same excuse for his indistinctness in the Legislative Chamber. These may be valid excuses. But there is no excuse for the carelessness of speaking adopted by the majority of local speakers at public and company meetings. The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss currency difficulties and the first meeting to form a Hongkong Association (it seems ages since it was held, by the way, and our hopes are getting no nearer realization) were both remarkable for carelessness of style and want of clear utterance, so that the attendants of the meetings would have been left in ignorance of what was actually said if the snapshots of the stenographers had not appeared in print.

In the Tribunal of First Instance at Haiphong, the case of Cossalini versus the Société Française des Charbonnages de Tonkin has been tried. The plaintiff, the Company's late bookkeeper, claimed \$250 salary due to him for the month of July and \$500 damages for being detained at Hongkong against his will through the negligence of the Company, is not providing a successor to whom he could hand over the accounts. The Company, on the other hand, charged the plaintiff with having left his books in arrest and in disorder, that he had violated his promise to await the arrival of his successor, that he had put about false rumours regarding the Company, writing that the till was empty, he knew nothing to the extent of \$5,000. In reply to this M. Cossalini claimed \$10,000 for the damages asserted made concerning him. The trial took place on the 19th September, and on the 20th September judgment was delivered. Among the statements made by M. Bavier Chaffour was one to the effect that the plot had been entered into to ruin the Company and that M. de Bois, until recently Chief Manager at Hongkong of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and M. Durabon, lately manager of the Société des Charbonnages de Tonkin, were the principals in the plot. The Court gave judgment for M. Cossalini, and ordered the Company to pay him \$103.28 for his salary up to July 13, and \$200, as damages.

A BATH, BEAUTY-SAL.—Sulphurine Soap gives the natural tint and pencil-like bloom of a perfect complexion; makes the Skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulphurine Soap, Gd. Tablets. Everywhere.

To DAIRY, GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The color produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally used.

'SPEAK UP.'

The words "speak up" seem very small to occupy the attention of the writer of leading articles. Yet, they form the text for an article in one of the leading London dailies, and a strong protest is made against the inarticulate muttering of public speakers of the present day. Such a protest is strongly needed. It may be only one of the outcomes of a commercial age that speech should become rapid, and, consequently, less distinct, and it may be that the more fact that public speaking is more frequently indulged in superinduces carelessness. The melancholy fact remains, whatever it causes, that those whose duties compel them to speak in public are getting very careless. Elucidation is a lost art. Natural eloquence is rarely met. The speaking indulged in merely for remuneration or in fulfillment of duty is slowly, but steadily, degenerating.

Our London contemporary says the words "speak up" are becoming more and more familiar in the House of Commons. The House of Commons is undoubtedly as a whole neglecting the art of speaking up. It is not a large debating chamber; it is on the contrary a very small debating chamber, for the representative assembly of a great nation. Yet it is certain that a considerable part of its proceedings is conducted in what might almost be called dumb show. This practice of pantomime has been steadily growing for years. Hence the almost incessant repetition of the cry of "speak up." It is not a partisan cry; it is not meant to be an offensive interruption; its purpose is not to snap the thread of an orator's discourse. It only embodies the non-uncomplimentary desire of the audience to know what the speaker is saying. Of late the appeal has often been expanded and emphasised. "Mr Speaker, we can't hear in this part of the House one word of what is being said." Such is a very common form of remonstrance. Occasionally a tortured and angry member starts up and asks the speaker whether he cannot prevail upon the occupants of the two front benches to talk to the House and not to each other.

The same remonstrance might well be made every day in Hongkong—in the Courts, in the Legislative Council, or in the business meeting. Just the other day a junior council, whose inactivity is equalled only by his irresponsibility, was requested by a juror to "speak up," yet he was not more than a few feet from the jury. "speak up" is not an uncommon exhortation from the Bench to the Bar; and, if, in an epidemic of madness, a popular audience were to assemble in the Legislative Chamber to listen to the discussions of our amateur politicians, "speak up" would be no frequent form of interjection there. In the Law Courts there may be some semblance of excuse for the difficulty experienced in hearing witnesses and counsel. In construction the Courthouse is not a model edifice. Its architectural beauties, if it ever had any, long ago faded away before the advance of time. In fact, it has scarcely a good point to recommend it, and its proximity to one of the busiest and noisiest thoroughfares tends to interfere with the smooth conduct of business. When it is a contest between the ordinary human voice and a Chinese procession, with the gongs in full swing, there can be only one result. The publicans, too, were pleased by the Attorney-General in the recent *Terror* case as an excuse for his indistinctness, not without a certain show of reason; and he doubtless urge the same excuse for his indistinctness in the Legislative Chamber. These may be valid excuses. But there is no excuse for the carelessness of speaking adopted by the majority of local speakers at public and company meetings.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss currency difficulties and the first meeting to form a Hongkong Association (it seems ages since it was held, by the way, and our hopes are getting no nearer realization) were both remarkable for carelessness of style and want of clear utterance, so that the attendants of the meetings would have been left in ignorance of what was actually said if the snapshots of the stenographers had not appeared in print.

There is a popular delusion—a delusion shared by the speakers themselves—that the published reports of public speeches are the actual utterances of the persons to whom they are attributed. The reports are no doubt what the speakers intended to say; they have passed through the refining fire, and if the stenographer has done his duty he has "made sense" of much that was nonsense. With the exceptions of the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary, there is not a speaker in the Colony who could, as a general rule, be depended on in principle to be reliable. If none of his access to a jury or to the Bench were reproduced as actually delivered—and we do not know that such a discipline would not be good for him—the reputation of a certain learned counsel, as the ablest speaker in the Colony, would suffer considerably. If subjected to the same discipline the involved sentences of the learned Attorney-General might become less involved, and if applied impartially all round there would be fewer exhibitions of gentlemen getting up at Mass meetings and speaking until they could not sit down. There is one great advantage of speaking indistinctly. Should a remark be challenged—such remarks are often challenged nowadays—the speaker can always fall back on the defense that "the report is incorrect." That defense is always valid, and is practised not only by the stockholders but by the levellers of public speaking. Only, it is not always safe to adopt this way out of a difficulty. The journalist has always a weapon at hand with which to meet the man who impeaches his reports. The verbatim report can always be employed with excellent effect. It has been so in England, and the inevitable outcome was that those who complained of inaccurate and incomplete reports soon had to plead for a reversion to the old custom. They may arise from time to time in the course of a man's journey through a wilderness of words, but the chief cause of inaccuracy is indistinctness, and the remedy for indistinctness is evidence. The court had nothing to do

A PICNIC AND ITS SEQUEL.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

This afternoon, at the Magistrate's, Mr. H. W. Fraser, Mr. W. M. Wood, and Mr. A. E. Chaudet charged Cheung Yau of the steamer *China Star* with having wilfully conducted on board the launch on Saturday, September 23, and with inducing the Chinese crew to cut down a branch of the paco. Captain Hastings was on the paco.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Phillippe, and accused was defended by Mr. L. Dunphy.

It will be remembered that the complainants were the defendants to a charge of assault brought against them by Cheung Yau of the steamer *China Star*, on Saturday, September 23, and with inciting the Chinese crew to cut down a branch of the paco. Captain Hastings was on the paco.

Mr. Phillippe—The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Dunphy, and accused was defended by Mr. H. L. Dunphy.

Mr. Phillippe—I want to show the reason why this case is brought. They have gone and told a thudding pack of lies.

Captain Hastings—I am not trying Mr.

Mr. Phillippe—No; he ought to be tried though. I want to show the Court the reason why the charge is brought. It is an absurd charge, and I want to show the reason for it.

His Worship—I have only to deal with the alleged assault of 23rd September. I cannot go into subsequent matters.

Mr. Phillippe—But Mr. Farmer made certain statements in his evidence.

His Worship—I did not take all that down.

Mr. Phillippe—I notice the press took it all down.

After a few more questions, the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dunphy. He said, "I first spoke to the man at the wheel. He was not the defendant. He was not at the wheel. He came up to me. The music was after dinner. He might have spoken to some of our party after I left the wheel."

—Did not some wish to go slow and linger over the music and wanted to get home to supper?—I did not take a bath. I did not treat the first assault on me as very serious. I would have let it pass if this summons had not been taken out. The second time he took hold of my arm he wanted to take me to Mr. Anderson. I kept him back with my left hand from going to Mr. Anderson.

—What is the first time you assaulted him?—I don't know if you can call it an assault. He wanted to get past to Mr. Anderson.

—So you knocked him down?—I did not. He appeared very much aggravated and excited.

—Did you not hit him on the side, intentionally or not?—No.

—How long have you been in China?—About eighteen months. I have heard that it is dangerous to hit a Chinaman about the spleen. I saw no one strike the defendant. I was perfectly convinced he was shamming. He might have got hurt while struggling, but not by us.

—Who took him forward?—I don't know.

—Do you swear that on your oath as a Christian?—I do.

—Do you swear positively that you have not the faintest notion who took that man away from the wheel?—He was not at the wheel.

—I don't want to split hairs; you was within ten feet of the wheel when he was hit with his dispute with him!—Yes.

—Do you swear you have not the faintest notion how he got from the wheel to the bows?—After he was in front of the wheel on the deck, I have no idea who took him to the bows. Mr. Wood, Mr. Adamson and I put him down on the deck.

—If he had been a European or an American would you have treated this man in the same way as you did on board that launch on that night?—Yes, I do exactly the same way.

—That is to say if he did not shoot at you and stab you, as he probably would if he was armed?—He didn't have to do it if he was not armed.

—Do you know anyone who has had a good time?—I would not allow him to do it again. I told him I was the No. 1 man—not to speak to me again. He came up to me again, so I told him to go full speed. He caught me a second time by the arm, and asked why I wanted to take me to Mr. Anderson again. He was very much excited at the time.

—Did he appear to be angry or drinking?—He was very angry and argumentative. He appeared to have been drinking. He was decidedly excited; that is why I think he would not allow him to do it again. I told him I was the No. 1 man—not to speak to me again. He came up to me again, so I told him to go full speed. He caught me a second time by the arm, and asked why I wanted to take me to Mr. Anderson again. He was very much excited at the time.

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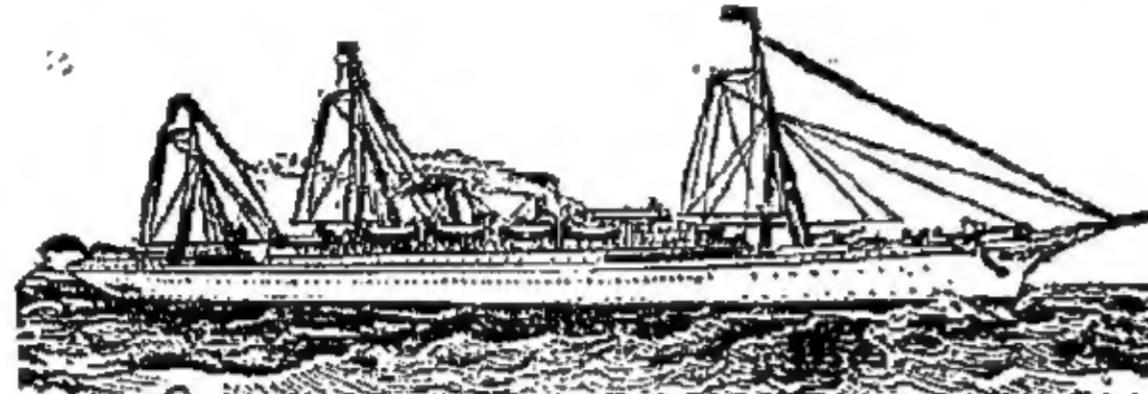
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